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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- 25X1 1. The Polish Politbureau is reported to consist of the following members:
1) Boleslaw Bierut, 2) Jakub Berman, 3) Jozef Cyrankiewicz, 4) Franciszek Jozwiak, 5) Hilary Minc, 6) Stanislaw Radkiewicz, 7) Adam Rapacki, 8) Marian Spychalski, 9) Henryk Swiatkowski, 10) Roman Zambrowski, and 11) Aleksander Zawadzki.
- 25X1 2. [redacted] Spychalski has recently been removed from his position and of the ten remaining members [redacted] only five members actually make decisions and initiate actions; namely, Berman, Bierut, Radkiewicz, Minc, and Zambrowski.
- 25X1 3. Jakub Berman and Boleslaw Bierut are generally referred to as "the master and the pupil", respectively. Bierut is obedient and loyal to Berman. Berman is also considered the best Polish expert on Marxism and Leninism. All speeches made by Bierut have been written by Berman and are referred to as presented in the "Berman style". Berman is described as an analyst and is possessing a dynamic, driving spirit. He does not smoke or drink and is a firm believer in long hard work for himself and his staff. He has been known to work 16 to 18 hours daily for long periods .
4. From 1923 to 1925 Berman and Bierut collaborated with Samuel Amsterdamski and Jakub Hempel in writing for the Polish Communist paper Przyszlosc. Also in the period 1924 to 1928 Bierut worked with Amsterdamski, Bohdan Czarski (alias Fliegerbaum), Jakub Feigenbaum, and Stefan Wierblowski.
5. General Stanislaw Radkiewicz is referred to within the Polish Politbureau as holding a privileged position. He has created personal animosities by exercising his favored position over other members in an arrogant manner. He has the right or privilege of appealing directly to Beria, Chief of the Soviet MVD, and it is through this channel that the UB has quickly become very powerful in Poland and has been able to wield such power within the Party in Polish affairs. Each successive purge has been designed to strengthen the power of the UB.
6. In 1948, the position of General Radkiewicz was very weak and he was nearly dismissed from his post at the time [redacted]
[redacted] Lechowicz was subsequently

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arrested in Warsaw by the Soviet MVD, and it is said the UB was unaware of the case until the time of Lechowicz' arrest. General Radkiewicz was able to save himself and his position through the very thorough and ruthless interrogation of Lechowicz, who eventually divulged the names of his colleagues, contacts, etc. General Radkiewicz was responsible for many of the deaths connected with this case. Lechowicz eventually died in prison.

7. Radkiewicz is described as the policeman type, a bureaucrat without imagination, a poor speaker, very stubborn, but generally disliked by other members of the Polish Politbureau. It is said that prior to Rokossovski's appointment, Radkiewicz was directed by Moscow to maneuver the transfer of much authority normally given the Central Committee of the Communist Party to the UB because of his loyalty to the Soviet Union. This was thought necessary as Moscow did not fully trust the PZPR because of its suspected nationalist tendencies.
8. It is expected that in the future such men as Bierut, Berman, Radkiewicz, Ochab, and Modzelewski, who are members of the Soviet MVD, will absorb an increasing amount of the powers of state, and that matters will be handled by these individuals directly with Moscow, by-passing the Polish Politbureau and the Polish Communist Party.
9. Roman Zambrowski is the general secretary of the Communist Party and as such is responsible for the general line adopted by the Party. Zambrowski is trying to slow down the pace with which Party duties are being transferred to the UB. He is in constant conflict with Radkiewicz concerning this development. Zambrowski has confided to friends that he realizes he is finished due to his opposition to the infiltration of UB agents into the Party. In October, 1949, the rumor was started claiming Zambrowski was ill; this is not true but only the first step in preparing his removal.
10. The last of the principal five members in Hilary Minc, who is considered the economic authority. He has for some time been suspected of opposing the collectivization program by Moscow. He is an exponent of a gradual program of collectivization to be completed under a new six-year plan. Minc is [redacted] and it is highly probable that he will soon be relieved of his duties.
11. The second group of five members is considered of little consequence; only one man is reliably known to be a Communist, having a suitable past and experience as a former colonel of the NKVD. This individual is General Aleksander Zawadzki. Redent attempts have been made to remove him by Jozef Cyrankiewicz, who has tried to convince Berman that Zawadzki is personally responsible for many of the mistakes in the program and that he is secretly plotting against him (Berman). These intrigues are, however, failing, and [redacted] Cyrankiewicz will soon be relieved of his position as a result of his intrigues. Zawadzki's strength comes from his loyal MVD connections.
12. The other members of the Communist hierarchy - Rapacki, Swiatkowski and Jozwiak - are considered of little consequence or importance in Poland. They merely administer the directives handed down by the more powerful members of the group.
13. The most recent purge activity of the Party was conducted by one Maciej Lewikowski, former Chief of the Personnel Section of the Ministry of Security (UB). In order to accomplish this he was promoted, upon the recommendation of Beria, to the position of Fourth Vice-Minister of the UB. As a result Lewikowski is very loyal to Beria. Other Vice-Ministers of the UB are as follows:
 - a. 1st Vice-Minister - General Mieczyslaw Mielkowski
 - b. 2nd Vice-Minister - General Romkowski
 - c. 3rd Vice-Minister - General Konrad Swietlik
14. The successive purges have as their goal two principal objectives; a) to separate the party from all foreign agencies and contacts, and b) to remove from their positions within the state administration all leaders and specialists who cannot be entirely relied upon. These persons are, however, to be removed

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in a gradual and unobtrusive process. This action is principally because of the lack of specialists and administrators to replace the persons removed.

15. The Polish Section of the Russian Communist Party (RCP) at Moscow, directed by Samuel Amsterdamski, is responsible for the training of Russian Poles who will eventually assume the vacated positions within the Polish Government.
16. It is rumored that Jerzy Albrecht, Propaganda Chief of the Party, is on his way out. He has recently received an assistant, Stefan Staszowski, assigned to him by the UB. Also a secretary, identified only by the name Ludkiewiczowa (fnu), also from the UB, has been assigned to the Propaganda Section.
17. The Director of the Polish Press Agency - Polska Agencja Prasowa - is the wife of Hilary Minc. To date she has remained firmly in charge, but here too it is considered only a matter of time before her position will be undermined.
18. The Press Director of the Polish Foreign Office, identified as Jackowski (fnu), has been replaced by a loyal Jewish Communist named Gotesman (fnu). General Wiktor Grosz has lost his influence and is out of favor with the UB. His removal is also only a question of time.
19. Concerning the nomination of General Rokossovski, it is known that his appointment at this time came as a complete surprise to Berman and Bierut. Their first knowledge of his appointment came from the Soviet Ambassador in Warsaw, Lebediev, when he telephoned Bierut and informed him of the appointment and ordered him to have published immediately a version that he (Bierut) and others had petitioned Stalin to appoint Rokossovski to Poland. Everyone in the hierarchy of the Party is aware that Rokossovski was sent to Poland to see that the Kremlin's orders are properly carried out.

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